

## ALIENS MAY NOT EFFECT OUR LAWS.

State Department So Decides  
in Refusing Indemnity to  
Latimer Strikers.

## BLOOD ON OWN HEADS. A WOMAN PROCESS SERVER

Foreigners Must Respect the Con-  
stituted Authorities or Ac-  
cept the Consequences.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The State Department, after mature consideration, has decided to recognize the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity on account of the Hungarian strikers killed by Sheriff Martin's posse at Hazelton, Pa., September 10, 1897.

The department's action is based upon a special opinion prepared by Solicitor W. L. Pendell, covering the entire field of national responsibility in such cases of non-violence or rioting, which probably will form the basis of future decisions in this line.

Solicitor Pendell's opinion concludes with the following statement of the principles by which the Department of State is bound:

"The Government insures the absolute security of all foreigners who happen to be within its territory. Aliens, as well as natives, are bound to respect the laws, and institutions and the constituted authorities of the State, whose territory they reside. They are treated the same as nationals, and, like the latter, they are, in case of infraction of the penal law, prosecuted and punished.

"This Government recognizes the international obligation to do justice, but it cannot admit that in this case legal injustice has been done. Even if it were conceded that the sheriff and his deputies were acting wrongfully and unlawfully, still the remedy by way of diplomatic intervention cannot be invoked until all remedies have been exhausted in the ordinary judicial tribunals. In this case abundant remedies are afforded for redress.

"This Government cannot tolerate a state of anarchy, either threatened or inaugurated, in communities composed either of its own citizens or of aliens who may engage in industrial or other pursuits within its territory. If they obey the precepts of the law it will protect them, and if they defy the law and the constituted authorities, then in common with all others who participate with them in such acts of lawlessness and violence, they must be deemed to accept the consequences of the conflict which they invite.

"It is not shown that the trial of the Sheriff and his deputies was not a fair one, nor is it shown that a legal wrong was done by the Sheriff and his deputies, because there was abundant evidence given at the trial justifying the verdict rendered. The Austro-Hungarian subjects who were slain or wounded by the aggressors and violators of the law in refusing to obey the command of the Sheriff and his deputies are not shown to have been innocent.

"The latter strikers were disturbers of the public peace and violators of the law. They were rapidly drifting into a state of anarchy. It was the duty of the Sheriff to take measures to prevent as well as to suppress civil tumults and disorders. In their lawless and aggressive conduct, challenging the established force of the State, they placed themselves beyond the protecting rule of the law."

## WANTS HOBSON PLACED IN THE REGULAR LINE.

Alabama Representative's Resolution  
May Come Too Late in the  
Session.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Representative Underwood, of Alabama, introduced today a joint resolution authorizing the President to transfer Naval Constructor Edmund P. Hobson from the customs service to the line of the navy. The resolution provides that, in recognition of the extraordinary heroism displayed by Hobson in taking the Merrimack into the harbor of San Francisco on June 15 last, and successfully standing her, the President is authorized to give him such place in the regular line of the navy as the President and the Senate may direct.

It is so late in the session that the chances for the passage of the resolution are remote. Besides, there may be some opposition to it in the House, because of Hobson's oscillatory record before the department, not him on the sea, en route to Manila.

## KILLING OFF DOGS ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Death of James Sprague Starts a  
Hydrophobia Reign of  
Terror.

A hydrophobia scare prevails on Staten Island, and public spirited citizens are going about killing off all the superfluous dogs they can find.

James Sprague, a carpenter, fifty-nine years old, of Bugnet, on December 23 was bitten by a dog belonging to Josiah McKee, of Roseton. He was seized with convulsions and died in great agony a week ago. The dog that bit him was killed, but it was found that it had bitten a large number of other dogs. Fourteen dogs, which, it is thought, were among his victims, have been killed, and a committee is looking for more.

## IN HONOR OF THE 69TH.

Reception and Drill Given Last Night by  
the Irish Volunteers.

The First Regiment Irish Volunteers gave a reception and drill in honor of the anniversary of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington avenue, last evening. The volunteers were nearly 600 strong and made a fine appearance. They were commanded by Colonel John J. Scannell, nearly 600 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were present. Among them were Colonel Duffy and Major Thomas Lynch and delegates from all the local Irish societies.

The reviewing officer, Colonel John J. Mealey, of New Haven, was much gratified by the excellent showing made by the volunteers. After the review there was a reception in which the volunteers and their guests participated till a late hour.

## CHAPLAIN CHIDWICK HONORED IN ALBANY.

Escorted to the Speaker's Chair in the  
Assembly and Invited to Make  
an Address.

Albany, Feb. 8.—In the Assembly this morning, on motion of Mr. Kelley, of Albany, the privilege of the floor was accorded to the Rev. Father John P. Childwick, chaplain of the ill-fated battleship Maine. Mr. Childwick, of New York, further moved that the Rev. Childwick be assigned to a seat of honor alongside of the Speaker pro tem. The chaplain was escorted to the Speaker's chair by Mr. Tamm, of New York, and Mr. Murphy, of Montgomery.

Upon invitation of Speaker Pro Tem Kelley, then addressed the House, briefly sketching the horrors of the awful night when the Maine was blown up.

## INTEREST WAS USURIOUS, AND HE MUST PAY IT BACK TO THE BORROWER.

He Lent Mrs. Edwards \$450,  
and She Had to Pay  
Back \$675.

## A WOMAN PROCESS SERVER

The Lawyer Failed to Serve the  
Summons, but Miss Fla-  
herty Succeeded.

Mrs. Hattie Edwards, who keeps a furnished room house at No. 30 West Forty-fifth street, was a complainant in Judge Goldfog's court yesterday in a suit to recover from R. Silverman, a money lender, who has an office in Nassau street, \$219.25 usurious interest on a loan made on \$400 worth of furniture.

Mrs. Edwards testified that on May 12, 1898, she borrowed \$450 on her furniture from "R. Silverman," supposing that that person was Rachel Silverman, the wife of a money lender named Louis R. Silverman. She understood, she said, that she got the money from the husband through the wife. The loan was for two months, and she was to pay \$150 interest, with the privilege of having the time extended two months longer "for a small additional charge." She got the extension of time, and when, with a broker named Banks, she called at the office to pay the loan she was charged \$675, on protesting Louis R. Silverman told her she had not borrowed the money, but had sold her furniture to him, and the paper she had signed was a bill of sale. Silverman's interest was \$450.

Mrs. Edwards, the Victim of Usury.

She borrowed \$450 from Louis R. Silverman, and had to pay back \$675, but a jury gives judgment against him for the overcharge in interest.



## Miss May Flaherty, Who Served the Summons

When Mrs. Edwards's lawyer failed she took the papers and succeeded.

man said he was selling the property back to her.

By paying the money she got her papers. Silverman also told her, she said, that he was merely an agent, acting for a loan company.

Silverman was in court and tried to avoid taking the stand. He testified that his name was Louis R. Silverman and that for the first time in his life he had signed the initial letter of his middle name alone to the papers, which might be construed as the signature of his wife, Rachel Silverman. It was so construed by Mrs. Edwards.

A witness for Mrs. Edwards was Miss Mary Flaherty, who lives in Mrs. Edwards's house. She said she was an artist's model. Lawyer David C. Meyers, who appeared for Mrs. Edwards, said she was a woman of good character and that she was a woman of good character and that she was a woman of good character.

"I am Mrs. Silverman," she was informed by the court, and she was a woman of good character and that she was a woman of good character.

The woman said such was the case, whereupon Miss Flaherty served the papers.

Lawyer H. L. Franklin, who appeared for Silverman, said that she was tall and slender.

The jury gave Mrs. Edwards a verdict for the amount in full.

## SAYS HE LOST \$800

WORTH OF DIAMONDS.

Samuel Scher, Buyer for a Buffalo Jew-  
elry Firm, Missed Them from  
His Hotel Room.

Central Office detectives are looking for \$800 worth of diamonds lost by Samuel Scher, of No. 292 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, who has been a guest at the Imperial Hotel since Sunday morning. Scher, who is a buyer for a Buffalo firm, says he placed under his pillow in the hotel on Sunday night a small canvas bag containing two rings, a pair of earrings, a pin with two stones, a pair of cuff buttons, two studs and a ring, with garnet stones.

Scher says he was in Monday and Tuesday, but did not leave his room. When he looked for his jewelry yesterday they were gone. He does not remember whether he saw them last under his pillow or whether he had placed them in his trousers' pocket.

## MASONS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Royal Arch Grand Chapter Holds its  
Annual Election of Officers.

Albany, Feb. 8.—Today's election of officers for the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

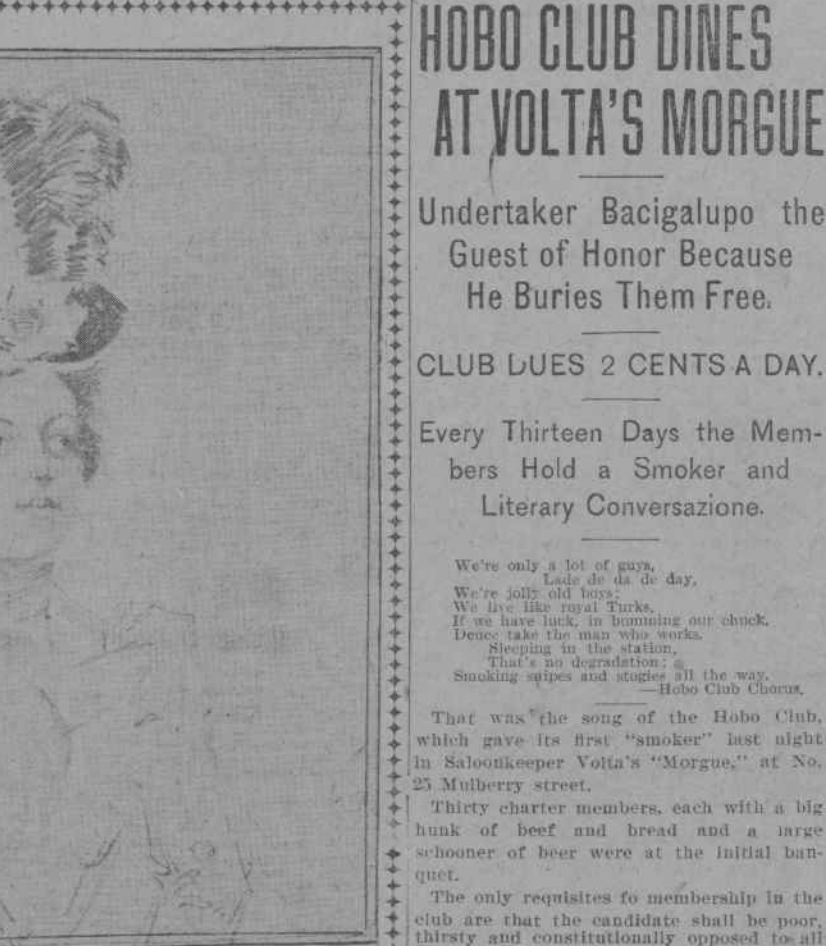
John W. Palmer, grand high priest; Joseph A. Crane, deputy grand high priest; J. Harris Balston, grand king; Alfred A. Githrie, grand scribe; Herman H. Riss, treasurer; Christopher G. Fox, grand secretary.

Among the appointments are Clarence R. Hutton, grand chaplain of the house; and William H. Sutton, grand master of the first hall; Ira L. Chase, second hall; and James H. Venn, third hall.



Mrs. Hattie Edwards, the Victim of Usury.

She borrowed \$450 from Louis R. Silverman, and had to pay back \$675, but a jury gives judgment against him for the overcharge in interest.



## HOBO CLUB DINES AT VOLTA'S MORGUE

Undertaker Bacigalupo the  
Guest of Honor Because  
He Buries Them Free.

## CLUB LUES 2 CENTS A DAY.

Every Thirteen Days the Mem-  
bers Hold a Smoker and  
Literary Conversazione.

We're only a lot of guys,  
Lads de da day,  
We have life here,  
We have luck in having our chuck,  
Hence take the man who works,  
Sleeping in the station,  
That no one else will touch,  
Smoking stipes and stogies all the way,  
—Hobo Club Chorus.

That was the song of the Hobo Club, which gave its first "smoker" last night in Saloonkeeper Volta's "Morgue," at No. 23 Mulberry street.

Thirty charter members, each with a big hunk of beef and bread and a large schooner of beer were at the initial banquet.

The only requisites for membership in the club are that the candidate shall be poor, thirsty and constitutionally opposed to all forms of labor. It appeals to a larger class of men than any other club in New York.

The club's first "smoker" was held last night in Saloonkeeper Volta's "Morgue," at No. 23 Mulberry street.

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## Scheme to Checkmate the Speaker's Tactics to Pre- vent Legislation.

## ITS FATE IN FRYE'S HANDS

Aims to Have the Hepburn Bill  
Attached as a Rider to River  
and Harbor Bill.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed appears to be the only open enemy of the Nicaragua canal in the House. By dilatory tactics he is daily diminishing the chances for passing a bill on the ordinary course of procedure before March 4, and has thus forced the advocates of a canal bill to take another tack.

Whether there will be any canal legislation at this session of Congress hinges, apparently, upon the decision of Senator Frye, of Maine. Senator Perkins, of California, at the instance of the friends of the canal, has asked Senator Frye, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, to permit the Hepburn Canal bill to be attached as a rider to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Senator Frye will pass upon this tomorrow. Should he decide that the Canal bill may not properly be placed in the River and Harbor bill, there is small prospect of its passage.

The reason for this attempt of the advocates of the canal to secure the passage of the bill in this way is due to the attitude of Speaker Reed. He is hostile to canal legislation, and thus far has declined to give the House Committee on Commerce a day to bring up and consider the Hepburn bill, which has been referred to the committee as a substitute for the Senate bill.

As Speaker Reed is thus blocking the way in the House, the friends of the canal have decided to try to get the Senate bill attached to the Hepburn measure to the River and Harbor bill as a rider. It will then go back to the House, and if it is passed, it will have to go to a conference committee, where the Speaker will not rule supreme.

Senator Perkins and other canal advocates have agreed to try to get the Hepburn bill as a rider to the River and Harbor bill, and are confident that they have succeeded in getting enough to show the Speaker, chairman of the committee, that it is perfectly proper to let it go through in that way.

They cite the case of an appropriation for Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, made in this way, even before Hawaii became a part of the United States.

The strong anti-canal lobby, which believed that canal legislation was dead for the session, is disappointed over this latest move. It was counting on the determination of the Speaker to refuse to grant time to consider canal legislation as final.

Senator Perkins, chairman of the River and Harbor bill, late this evening promised Senator Morgan that the Canal bill would be accepted by his committee as an amendment to that measure.

There are evidences in the House especially, that the members are not pleased with this summary substitution of the Hepburn bill for the Morgan Canal bill. The reaction is that the four thousand lobbyists in the language of the Hepburn bill and that Secretary Alger is at the bottom of it. The whole work of holding the canal in by the Hepburn bill placed in the hands of Secretary Alger, and many Democrats, of the House especially, are of the opinion that the expenditure of \$15,000,000, which the canal is to cost, ought not to be given to the man who has been so intimately connected with the army beef contract scandals.

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## POLICE BILLS SUIT HIS WILL PUZZLES EVEN THE COURTS.

## Force to Have a Single Head Subject to Removal by the Governor.

## NO PART IN ELECTIONS. IT CANNOT BE PROBATED.

Executive Who Drew It Had a  
Very Confused Idea of Law  
and Orthography.

Albany, Feb. 8.—The much talked of police bills, reorganizing the police force of New York City, arrived here last night in the coat pocket of Frank H. Platt, the son of the Republican boss. Today they were introduced in both houses. They created no surprise, for their provisions had been already printed in the Journal.

There are three of the bills, and the Republican machine has drawn them out on the narrowest partisan lines, in order to afford plenty of latitude for compromise. Every provision which the Democrats and broad-minded Republicans declared the machine would not dare put in has been inserted.

In their present form the bills are a challenge to the Legislature and to all who believe in home rule. That it will be impossible to pass them in their present shape is certain. Here are the principal points in the bills.

1. Providing for a single head for the Police Department, to be appointed by the Governor, but subject to summary removal by the Governor; term of office, six years; salary, \$7,500 a year.

2. Making it a misdemeanor for any member of the police force to take any part whatever in politics or to be a member of any political club or organization.

3. The Chief of Police, his deputy or an inspector to try all charges against members of the police force, and to have the present power over the head of the department. Failure on the Mayor's part to enforce the law sufficient cause for his removal by the Governor.

4. Separates the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department and makes it an independent bipartisan bureau in charge of four Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor, at a salary of \$2,500 a year each. The present Metropolitan Election Bureau to have general control of the Bureau of Elections.

5. The appointment of the Governor, the Attorney-General must inquire of district attorneys as to the operation of the election machinery in any county, and demand a return of all prosecutions and violations of the law during the preceding year. In New York this return is made from the County Clerk.

6. Funds to carry out the various provisions of the bills must be furnished by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

7. No sooner were the bills introduced than the legislators began discussing them.

8. A Republican Senator, who opposes any infringement on home rule in police matters, said:

"These police bills are the most outrageous I ever saw. They place in the power of a partisan Governor and his Legislature to remove the head of the police force without first showing that he has committed any offence. That is unjust and unfair."

"Under the pretence that elections in this city are not honestly conducted the bills make the Bureau of Elections a partisan bureau, and in the next breath place it under the control of another partisan bureau, controlled by a partisan, who is in office for three years more."

Governor Roosevelt today gave out a statement relative to the bills, in which he says: "At present I deem it inadvisable to take any action on the bills, but I am not in a position to maintain the law in New York. At the same time I feel that there was a situation which had to be met, in the use of the police force for political purposes."

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